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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1959





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EASTLEIGH

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1959

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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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(b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

(c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

(d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*

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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1959.

Population

The mid-year population in 1959, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General, was 36,480. This is 2,020 more than the mid-year figure in 1958. As only 237 of this increase was attributable to natural increase, the balance reflects the degree of inward migration; comparison with previous years shows that in 1958-59 this was equivalent to the period 1955-1958.

Births

Live births exceeded the 600 mark for the first time, the total being 603.

The crude birth rate appreciated slightly to 16.53 per 1,000 population. Application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor, however, yields a figure of 15.53 which remains, as in 1958, below the provisional birth rate for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate births declined to 15 and constituted only 2.48 per cent. of the total.

Deaths

Deaths were again at a relatively low level in 1959, the total of 323 being some 39 fewer than in 1958. The crude death rate of 8.85 per thousand is the lowest on record. The adjusted death rate was 10.00 as compared with the provisional rate of 11.6 per thousand for England and Wales.

Of the total deaths, 10 were in respect of infants under the age of one year. The resultant infant mortality rate of 16.58 per thousand live births compares favourably with that of England and Wales at 22.0 per thousand live births, the lowest the country as a whole has yet achieved.

The number of still births dropped to 7, one half of the 1958 figure, after a three-year run at a somewhat high level. The still birth rate of 11.47 per thousand total births is the lowest recorded. The provisional rate for England and Wales is 20.7 per thousand total births.

Nineteen fifty-nine was thus an unusual year in that all elements of the vital statistics were coincidentally satisfactory.

Infectious Disease

The notified incidence of measles and whooping cough were very similar to that of 1958, with measles moderately prevalent and whooping cough at a low level.

As in other areas, Sonne dysentery showed an increased prevalence and while one primary school provides the main focus for attention, the infection was more widely disseminated in the community.

After many years at a low level of incidence, poliomyelitis showed a tendency to increase. Whether or no this modest increase (to five cases) would have been greater in the absence of poliomyelitis vaccination, it was of some reassurance to reflect upon the magnificent response of parents to the intensive programme mounted in late 1958 and first half of 1959, which resulted in some 90 per cent. of children having received at least two injections by the middle of the year. By contrast, in the age group between 15 and 27 only about one half took advantage of the availability of vaccination to them.

Other infections were unexceptional.

Diphtheria was again absent, but with the concentration of effort on poliomyelitis vaccination, the immunisation of school children had fallen somewhat in arrears. Consequently, concurrently with the completion of the poliomyelitis vaccination programme in the last quarter of the year, a start was made to recoup and if possible, improve, the diphtheria immunisation level.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1935-1959.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 31st March	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	£ 152,323	£ 597	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,966	616	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604	300
1939	6,320	^a 26,360	7,799	167,456	674	150
		^b 26,770				
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685	
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704	....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707	....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734	....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801	13
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820	11
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854	7
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878	10
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609	15
1958	6,320	34,460	10,818	388,133	1,546	31
1959	6,320	36,480	11,201	409,596	1,649	38

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1935-1959.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Total.	Number.		Rates.		Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
					Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Illegitimate per cent. of total.	Total Births per 1,000 Inhabitants.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1935	24,510	9	25.13	349	7	2.0	14.23	16	45.84	237	9.66	
1931-35	22,812	12.6	38.71	330	10.8	3.27	14.49	16.2	49.1	240.5	10.54	
1936	24,830	12	31.8	374	8	2.14	15.06	20	53.47	258	10.3	
1937	25,810	12	28.03	428	10	2.33	16.58	20	46.72	287	11.1	
1938	26,090	10	25.7	379	9	2.37	14.52	11	29.02	260	9.96	
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	24.21	404	9	2.22	15.32	16	39.6	273	10.19	
1940	27,240	11	24.49	438	9	2.05	16.07	24	54.05	359	12.9	
1936-40	28,068	10.8	25.99	404	9.0	2.23	15.52	18.2	45.05	287.4	11.02	
1941	27,290	13	33.0	374	14	3.74	13.7	19	49.86	314	11.5	
1942	27,140	10	21.98	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	270	9.94	
1943	26,650	19	40.86	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	278	10.43	
1944	27,180	8	15.4	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	35.36	311	11.44	
1945	27,200	9	19.31	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	332	12.2	
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	301.0	11.11	
1946	28,280	22	40.0	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	327	11.56	
1947	29,170	19	32.1	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	321	11.0	
1948	30,620	12	21.27	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	315	10.29	
1949	29,980	12	21.39	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	343	11.44	
1950	30,440	7	13.18	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	317	10.4	
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	324.6	10.93	
1951	30,410	12	20.87	563	21	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	343	11.28	
1952	30,520	7	14.00	493	12	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	316	10.36	
1953	30,670	10	18.87	520	15	2.88	16.95	11	21.15	333	10.86	
1954	31,210	11	21.03	512	14	2.73	16.41	17	33.2	334	10.7	
1955	31,990	8	15.47	509	17	3.34	15.91	11	21.61	348	10.87	
1951-55	30,960	9.6	18.14	519	15.8	3.04	16.77	12.4	23.87	335	10.81	
1956	32,860	12	19.96	589	18	3.05	17.92	9	15.28	334	10.16	
1957	33,840	13	21.56	590	22	3.73	17.43	20	33.89	318	9.4	
1958	34,460	14	24.56	556	21	3.78	16.14	7	12.59	362	10.51	
1959	36,480	7	11.47	603	15	2.48	16.53	10	16.58	323	8.85	

of Deaths Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

a For calculation of Birth Rates

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,480
LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total			
Total	319	284	603	}	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	16.53
Legitimate	309	279	588			
Illegitimate	10	5	15			
Comparability Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.94
Adjusted Birth Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.53

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total			
Total	3	4	7	}	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	11.47
Legitimate	3	4	7			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—610

DEATHS	Male	Female	Total			
	174	149	323	}	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population	8.85
Comparability Factor	.....	.....	.....
Adjusted Death Rate	.....	.....	.....			10.0

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List.)

No. 30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births
		—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one week of age :

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	16.58
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	17.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	13.26
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	13.26
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	.....	.....	.....	24.59

ENGLAND and WALES (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General) :

BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)	.....	16.5
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	.....	20.7
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	.....	11.6
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)	.....	22.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1939.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.							
				0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford.
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	31	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	54	26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	55	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary disease, angina	33	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease	18	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease	18	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Influenza	14	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Bronchitis	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	23	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	23	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	823	174	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classification of the Causes of Death

In the Table on page , male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar-General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 323 deaths :

136 *i.e.* 42 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over

230 *i.e.* 71 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over

274 *i.e.* 85 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over

290 *i.e.* 89 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over

Of the remaining 33 deaths between the ages of 0-45, 10 occurred in the first year of life, while 23 were distributed between the 1st and 45th year.

The total number of deaths was low relative to the population and in consequence the crude death rate in 1959 was the lowest on record.

Infant deaths at 10 in 1959 were at a favourable level, whereas in 1958 they were exceedingly low at 7 and 1957 exceedingly high at 20.

Deaths between 1 and 45 were low in 1957 at 12, but swung upwards to 20 in 1958 and to 23 in 1959.

The 45-55 deaths which had been fairly constant for many years at about 23, dropped to 16 in 1959.

In the 55-65 group, deaths have been alternately higher and lower over the past six years ; in 1958 there were 57 deaths, in 1959, 44.

Between 65 and 75, the total of 94 deaths was similar to that in 1958 and so exhibited no reduction in the relatively high level of mortality in this age group.

Over 75 deaths, which had declined from the 153 level of 1953-55 to 129 in 1957, rose in 1958 to 160, but again relapsed in 1959 to 136.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, e.g. in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the five-year period 1953-1957.

Ref. No.		1959		1953-57	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	323	100	1,665	100
18-20	Heart Disease	96	29.7	541	32.5
10-14	Cancer	63	19.5	301	18.0
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	54	16.7	245	14.7
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	45	13.9	184	11.0
		258	79.8	1,271	76.2

These causes were responsible for 4 out of every 5 deaths in 1959, thus maintaining a higher level than in 1953-57. The increase was contributed to by the causes other than heart disease which was at a relatively low level. In 1958 the proportion of deaths attributed to heart disease was inordinately high.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Coronary Disease	28	38	44	46	54	60	56	54	81	55
Other Heart Conditions	72	75	56	51	56	59	51	54	75	41
Total Heart Conditions	100	113	100	97	110	119	107	108	156	96
Cancer, Lung	8	9	12	12	7	8	12	10	16	14

The table above indicates that the reduction in mortality from heart disease has resulted from a fall in deaths from heart condition other than coronary disease, which has simply reverted to its pre-1958 level. The number of deaths from lung cancer remained relatively high, although less than in 1958. Out of the 14 deaths from this cause, 12 were in males, over half in the 65-75 age group, the remaining 6 being distributed throughout the range 35-65. It is of note that 6 deaths were attributed to all forms of cancer between the ages of 35-45, that being two to three times the normal experience.

Major Causes of Death at ages over Forty-five

The relative importance in 1959 of the four main causes of death in relation to age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	136	Heart Disease	44	32.3
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	30	22.0
		Respiratory Diseases	24	17.6
		Cancer	15	11.0
65-75	94	Heart Disease	31	32.9
		Cancer	23	24.4
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	15	15.9
		Respiratory Diseases	12	12.7
55-65	44	Heart Disease	13	29.5
		Cancer	11	25.0
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	7	15.9
		Respiratory Diseases	7	15.9
45-55	16	Heart Disease	7	43.7
		Cancer	5	31.2
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	1	6.2
		Respiratory Diseases	-	-

Heart Disease was a much less frequent cause of death over 75, there being just over half the number of deaths attributed to it in 1959 than in 1958. Between 55 and 75, deaths from heart disease were at an average level. Deaths from heart disease between 45 and 55 were more frequent and 6 out of the 7 were attributed to coronary conditions.

Cancer mortality conformed to average experience in age groups above 55, but was relatively low between 45 and 55.

Intra-cranial vascular lesions caused rather more deaths than usual between 55-65 and over the age of 75, but were of no particular significance at other ages.

Respiratory disease was again prominent in 1959 and affected the mortality in age groups above 55.

Number of Deaths						
	1959			1953-57 average		
	75 plus	65-75	55-65	75 plus	65-75	55-65
Coronary Disease	18	21	10	23	18	8
Other Heart Conditions	26	10	3	37	10	5

In the above table, compared with that in the 1958 Report, it will be seen that the mortality over 75 in 1959 dropped to one-half that of 1958 in respect of both coronary condition and other heart conditions.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2513	3362	2096	4033	1751	4583	5414
Deaths	16	54	38	48	36	48	69
Death Rate per 1,000	6.37	16.06	18.13	11.9	20.56	10.47	12.74

The variation in the rates is due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Congenital malformation	1	—	1	—	—	—
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2	2	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	6	3	2	1	—	—
Respiratory infection	1	—	—	—	1	—
	10	5	3	1	1	—

Two of the deaths from immaturity were in respect of twins and both of the deaths from intra-cranial haemorrhage were immature.

Population

Mid-Year	Increase in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	540	183	357	
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	
1957-58	620	233	387	
1958-59	2020	237	1783	

Population trends since the census are indicated in the table above.

SECTION II

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service, organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:

- (a) *Advance Bookings*—Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*—Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*—Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 228).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The Area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole-time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

The area was served by five Health Visitors, four of whom have varying commitments outwith the Borough; the steady development of the Borough and increasing demands placed upon the Health Visitor may soon necessitate further revision of the establishment.

The appropriate Health Visitor is indicated below :

Name and Address	Telephone No.	Approximate area served
Miss E. Mitchell, 13, Chalvington Road, Chandler's Ford:	Chandler's Ford 2321	South of Derby Road ; west of Tennyson Road
Miss H. G. Pascoe, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Allbrook to Salisbury Railway Line ; Bishopstoke, north of Hamilton Road ; west of Underwood Road
Miss E. M. Pritchard, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Chandler's Ford, south of Salisbury Railway Line of Leigh Road. Central Eastleigh block between Salisbury Railway Line and Derby Road, east of Tennyson Road.
Miss B. M. Watson, "The White House," Swanmore, Southampton	Bishop's Waltham 107	Bishopstoke, south of Hamilton Road and east to Fair Oak.
Mrs. C. E. Watts, 41, Newlands Avenue, Southampton	Southampton 72240	Chandler's Ford, north of Salisbury Railway Line.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Two registrations were operative during the year :

Miss D. G. Dixon, at St. Nicholas Church Hall, North Stoneham.

Mrs. D. S. Ross, 39, Hamilton Road, Bishopstoke.

Daily Minder Scheme

In July, 1957, the Hampshire County Council inaugurated a Daily Minder Scheme whereby eligible mothers could place children

under five in the care of registered daily minders. Eligible mothers are those who are obliged to work as the sole or main supporter of the family, those who are certified by their doctor to be ill or unable for some reason to care for their children, or where it is certified that it would be in the interests of the health of the child. Minders are limited to the care of two children and when so engaged are paid a registration fee by the County Council and a maintenance payment by the Mother or the County Council in necessitous cases.

Application for the care of children, or to be registered as a daily minder, should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, Eastleigh.

Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre opened in September, 1957, at Tankerville, Romsey Road, continued the daily care from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally handicapped persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

Welfare of Old People

County Council Services

1. *Old People's Welfare Officer.*—The appointment of a special visitor and advisor to the elderly was continued and a re-appointment was made at the end of the year consequent upon the transfer of the initial holder as Matron to Fleming House. The purpose is to maintain at home, all those who can, to their own advantage, be so maintained through the support of available services.

Enquiries should be directed to :

Mrs. S. Abraham, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh-
(Telephone : Eastleigh 3025.)

Or at :

12, Goldsmith Road, Eastleigh.
(Telephone : Eastleigh 2433.)

2. In September, 1958, a purpose built home for the residential accommodation of old people under Part III of the National Assistance Act, was opened. Designated "Fleming House" it is situated at Heron Square, within the Borough Council's first post-war housing estate. It has accommodation for 50 old persons and enabled many elderly persons to return to Eastleigh from more distant Homes.

Voluntary Services

Old established organisations, such as Old Age Pensioners' Association, Grandfathers' Club, Allbrook Old People's Club and more recently organised Welfare Committees, continued as previously, including the Chiropody and Hearing Aid Services of the Eastleigh Old

People's Welfare Committee. Additional facilities were afforded by this Committee in providing, from February, 1958, an All-Day Club in Romsey Road. The Chandler's Ford Old People's Welfare Committee opened a further Club in the Old Methodist Hall, Brownhill Road, for periods during the week.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page .

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES	FEMALES
Winchester	Royal Hampshire County Hospital	Saturdays, 11 a.m.	Tuesdays 2.15
Southampton	Cardigan Road	Monday to Friday 10.30-12 ; 5-7 Saturdays 10.30-12	No Clinic
	King's Park Road	No Clinic	Mondays 11-12 Tuesdays 2-4 Thursdays 2-4 Fridays 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Designation	Purpose	Place	Times	Held by
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Ritchie Hall, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Old Methodist Church Hall, Brownhill Road, Chandler's Ford	1st and 3rd Mondays 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	St. Mary's Church Hall, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays 9.30-12 ; 2-4	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Clinic -	Supervision of expectant mothers -	Red House, Romsey Road	1st and 2nd Mondays 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Relaxation Clinic -	Preparation for confinement -	Red House, Romsey Road	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 9.30-12	Hampshire County Council
Dental Clinic -	Dental treatment of school children -	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Monday to Friday	Hampshire County Council
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic -	Protection of children against Diphtheria -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council

Designation	Purpose	Place	Times	Held by
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Speech Clinic -	Correction of speech defects -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic -	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions -	Red House, Romsey Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays 2-4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association
Physical Medicine Centre -	Exercises. Ultra-violet-infra-red radiation and massage. Adults; Children -	Desborough Road -	Monday to Friday 9-12; 1.30-5 p.m. Saturdays 9-12 Thursdays a.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Chest Clinic -	Examination and supervision of chest conditions, including actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke -	Mondays 2-4.30 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Occupation Centre -	Care and training of ascertained mental defectives	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh -	Monday to Friday 9.30-3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5 to 7 ; and Wednesday 1.0 to 4.30 p.m.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, General Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis at the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangements with the hospital, or *via* the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone : Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone : Southampton 25117).

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the outbuildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted *inter-alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1959 :

<i>Series</i>					<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 / 5/34
Good Rule and Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 / 1/38
Sanitary Conveniences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 / 8/38

Offensive Trades	20 / 10 / 38
Pleasure Grounds	31 / 12 / 47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 / 50
Clean Food	8 / 6 / 50
Hackney Carriages	15 / 2 / 52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26 / 6 / 53
Buildings	3 / 9 / 53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to	12 / 11 / 56
Buildings, Amendment to	18 / 6 / 59

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

With 297 recorded cases, Measles was again moderately prevalent, as it has been in the main throughout the past five years. This does not mean that it has been more prevalent within the last five years, but rather that there has been a more even annual distribution. In preceding quinquennia, there have been peak years with some 800 cases and years with only some 40 cases. The classical two-year cycle of epidemicity in Measles has never been consistently evident in the Borough and has completely disappeared in recent years. This is no doubt associated with the phases of development of council housing estates and in latter years the extensive private building activity in certain areas.

Commencing early in January, cases accumulated during March and April, reached a maximum incidence in April, declined in May and June, with only isolated cases thereafter.

Jan : *Feb :* *Mar :* *Apr :* *May :* *June :* *July :* *Aug :* *Sept :*
35 40 41 99 58 19 2 1 2

The proportion of cases occurring at different ages is tabulated below as compared with previous years.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total 0-5	Total 5-10
1951	825	1.7	5.1	13.6	14.1	15.3	49.8	48.2
1955	456	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.5	14.0	48.0	50.9
1956	158	1.9	8.2	10.1	10.8	13.3	44.3	51.9
1957	367	1.9	4.6	10.1	13.1	9.8	39.5	59.4
1958	312	1.3	7.7	10.9	12.2	13.1	45.2	52.2
1957/58	679	1.6	6.0	10.5	12.7	11.3	42.1	56.1
1959	297	2.3	7.7	10.1	9.8	15.2	45.1	52.2

Relatively fewer cases in the 3-4 age group were counterbalanced mainly by an increase at the 4-5 year level, despite the fact that the former group represent a peak year in live births while the latter group are associated with the lowest level of the birth rate since 1941.

The relative distribution of cases in the various Wards in the past five years is shown in the succeeding table :

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B/Stoke	C/Ford
1955	456	16.7	10.5	5.9	33.8	4.4	20.6	8.1
1956	158	5.0	32.9	3.2	13.9	1.9	13.3	29.8
1957	367	11.5	7.6	4.4	20.4	3.5	44.4	8.2
1958	312	4.2	8.7	3.8	11.5	4.5	27.9	39.4
1959	297	3.7	6.1	3.7	15.2	2.3	37.0	32.0

From the above it will be noted that 84 per cent. of the cases were concentrated in the West, Bishopstoke and Chandler's Ford Wards which includes the main centres of development with associated young families: the smaller housing developments in the South Ward have been relatively lightly touched in the past three years.

West and Bishopstoke Wards followed the general trend of development given in paragraph two above whereas in Chandler's Ford the epidemic began more briskly, died away to near vanishing point in March, but revived to a second peak in May, despite the fact that cases were widely disseminated throughout the Chandler's Ford area in the first two months of the year. In the remaining Wards cases were concentrated in April and May.

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
North - -	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-
South - -	-	-	1	8	2	4	-	1	2
East - -	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-
West - -	2	2	6	23	8	4	-	-	-
Central - -	-	1	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
Bishopstoke -	7	18	31	46	7	1	-	-	-
Chandler's Ford	26	19	2	11	27	10	-	-	-

While Bishopstoke and Chandler's Ford achieved comparable total numbers of cases, the age compositions varied as diversely as the manner of occurrence between January and June.

Ward	Age							
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5-10	0-10
Bishopstoke -	1.9	7.5	11.3	13.2	8.5	42.5	57.5	100%
Chandler's Ford -	4.3	10.8	8.6	7.5	15.0	46.2	53.8	100%

The inversion is most notable in the 3-4 and 4-5 age groups. No deaths were attributable to Measles.

Whooping Cough

The notified incidence of Whooping Cough in 1959 was 11 cases, thus being on comparable level with 1958 when there were 9 notifications of this disease and continuing a trend which began in 1957.

Four of the cases were primary school children, the remaining seven being distributed throughout the earlier age groups, with the exception of the 2-3 year olds.

An isolated case occurred in each of the West and Chandler's Ford Wards, the remaining nine falling in the Bishopstoke area.

No death was attributed to Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated in 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) are held at the Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria Immunisation scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

It is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable. The Pertussis vaccine is available for separate primary immunisation or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without their being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The following table indicates the number of children under the age of five who are known to have been immunised against whooping cough at the end of the year.

Year	Number immunised age						Re-immunised age
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	0-5
1955	95	246	187	72	50	650	4
1956	117	361	303	209	84	1074	14
1957	96	400	380	308	211	1395	9
1958	128	382	424	383	306	1623	13
1959	155	396	414	434	383	1782	10

This procedure is now well established and the demand for it continues to increase.

Scarlet Fever

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1959, as compared with 3 in 1958 and 6 in 1957.

Of the three cases in primary school children, two were associated with the same condition in a 3 year old sibling: the remaining case being a 16 year old.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Of the 24 instances during the year, 23 were maternity home patients and one a home confinement. The causation of the pyrexia was attributed to:

Cause	Number
Breast condition	7
Urinary infection	2
Phlebitis	1
Indeterminate	14

Pneumonia-Influenza

Notifications of pneumonia fell from 15 in 1958 to 9 in 1959, 6 male, 3 female.

Five of these cases occurred in February, attributed to influenza, and affected 3 men and 1 woman in the 50-60 age range and a boy of 15. In the remaining 4 the sexes were equally represented and of an older age group 60-85.

Erysipelas

The year passed without notification of this disease, which has been struggling along for a number of years, but never entirely absent.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications were received of this condition in 1959.

Poliomyelitis

With 5 cases of poliomyelitis, 1959 showed a moderate increase in the incidence of this disease. One to four cases have been recorded in individual years but with an almost equal number of years when no case has occurred, the total number of cases recorded over the previous 20 years has been a mere 20. As is well known, this period covers years when poliomyelitis has been prevalent throughout the country. In view of the considerable movement of adults to and from neighbouring areas in the course of work, shopping, etc., and of children to and from outside this area to schools in the area and vice versa, it seems remarkable that the incidence should have remained at so low a level over these years.

Even 1959 exhibited this feature. Cases of poliomyelitis were occurring in a neighbouring major authority between November, 1958, and September, 1959, yet it was not until July, 1959, that the first case occurred and was considered to have been contracted in that area; the second case also had a regular contact in that area, but the remaining three had no such strong associations.

All five cases occurred within a five week period from the beginning of July, and apart from the two cases in one family there was no association between them. Two adults age 30-40, an infant, and a four year old, were affected in paralytic form. The four year old sibling of the infant was diagnosed as a non-paralytic case. Only the four year old affected by minimal paralysis, which disappeared before discharge from hospital, had been vaccinated. One adult case died, the infant was left with some residual paralysis and the others recovered completely.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

To recapitulate from the 1958 Report, that year ended with the institution of a programme of vaccination sessions at schools, places of employment, together with "on demand" availability at Child Welfare Centres.

During 1959 such sessions were held at five employment centres. Twenty-six school sessions were held in the first four months of the year to ensure that a high protection rate was secured among the school population in advance of the summer season. A further thirteen school sessions were held in the last three months of the year for the giving of third injections.

Third injections at least seven months after the completion of the first two injections in order to enhance the protective effect were advocated in October, 1958. Consequently, 1959 began with a considerable back-log of third injections already due and to promote clearance of it within the year, general practitioners were relieved by the department of the majority of the clerical work of invitation and recording in relation to these cases.

At the Child Welfare Centres there was a continuing demand for vaccination throughout the year, an appreciable number of mothers also being vaccinated.

Special vaccination clinics were held as required to cater for those for whom provision could not otherwise be made.

The supply of vaccine was maintained throughout the year and although at one period of country wide shortage, stocks were low, it was always possible to meet demand.

The total numbers of vaccinated at the end of the year are tabulated below, compared with those of 1958.

Number at	Primary Course of Two Injections			Third Injections
	Children born 1943 onwards	Adults born 1933-42	Expectant Mothers	
31/12/58	4,347	7	65	112
31/12/59	7,780	2,088	338	7,523

This involved the giving of some 19,000 injections during the year, the vast majority by the general practitioners. Their willing co-operation is gratefully acknowledged, as is the unstinting effort of the clerical staff of the department.

Dysentery

During the month 25/4/59—23/5/59, nineteen cases of dysentery were notified.

In the course of a Medical Inspection on 16th April, the Head Teacher of Shakespeare Road School mentioned that a number of children in one class had been off for a day or so with vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Although symptomatically these seemed more related to the winter ailment which has come to be expected in this period than to a Sonne dysentery, specimens were collected from four children on the following day : from all of these *Shigella Sonnei* were isolated.

These children, together with others who had been affected or who subsequently became unwell, were excluded during the first week. Investigations during this week showed that in 22 families, 25 pupils at Shakespeare Road, 6 siblings and 5 parents were infected. None of the School Meals staff were affected.

At the school, communal sports equipment and certain educational equipment were disinfected, roller towelling supplanted by increased supplies of paper towelling, watercloset cleansing intensified and the bringing of sweets discouraged. As an additional barrier to contact contamination, children were encouraged to use a clean sheet of toilet paper with which to open the door and pull the flushing chain. More important, was the ability of the Head Teacher to mount and maintain a campaign of supervised hand washing. Through her Parent-Teachers' Association, a rota of mothers undertook supervision of the use of waterclosets and of subsequent hand-scrubbing during lesson time. Consequently, when carriers were re-admitted in the second week it was possible to ensure that they used only a designated water-closet which was restricted to their use, and that subsequent hand washing was adequate.

During the second week two further families were involved, four pupils and one sibling being affected.

There was no subsequent spread apart from spread within already affected families—8 siblings and 1 parent.

A trebling of the paper towel consumption during this period argues that, even allowing for wastage and excessive zeal to participate of the younger children, in the absence of supervision, many hands must have remained unwashed, after using the W.C.

Other isolated infections came to light in various parts of the town. Seven families had 19 infections—from one to seven cases per family.

Five parents engaged in food handling had to suspend or modify their activities during investigations or treatment of their children : only one parent showed evidence of having contracted the infection.

Diphtheria

No diphtheria occurred.

That thirteen years have now elapsed since there was a case in the Borough does not mean that it cannot recur. It did so elsewhere last year. Immunisation in infancy and re-immunisation every four-five years during school life is an insurance we cannot afford to allow to lapse.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. The advent of poliomyelitis vaccination, in addition to B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-olds, has created problems in organising diphtheria re-immunisation sessions at schools so as to avoid conflict between the various immunisation procedures.

When the baby is $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mothers indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired : in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the School to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. Primary immunisation of children under five was well maintained and showed some improvement over the previous year. Despite the continuing accent on poliomyelitis vaccination, diphtheria immunisation sessions were held at 5 schools and 25 per cent. more booster injections were given than in 1958. With the completion of the poliomyelitis vaccination programme it is anticipated that more time can be given to diphtheria immunisation at schools in the coming year.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity. Progress was maintained in the age group under five, but the fewer school sessions is reflected in the figures relating to age groups over five.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred.

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33	62
1958	360	6	15	12	393	26	65
1959	440	10	14	23	487	29	73

The primary vaccination of infants shows satisfactory progress.

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	-	-	1	2	3	-
1950	-	-	1	9	10	-
1951	-	-	6	23	29	-
1952	-	-	9	18	27	-
1953	-	-	2	13	15	46
1954	-	-	2	14	16	44
1955	-	-	5	16	21	50
1956	-	-	1	3	4	57
1957	-	-	5	21	26	84
1958	-	-	3	14	17	54
1959	-	-	6	18	24	62

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old children which was inaugurated in 1955 was continued during the year. A further 192 children were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis

During the year 18 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 13 male, 5 female, and 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from another area.

In the two non-pulmonary cases, the renal tract and testis respectively were affected.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the second table. While 3 cases of either sex occurred in the 25-35 year group, the preponderance of male cases occurred over the age of 55. It is such cases among the older population which represent a potential danger in the spread of infection, particularly if they are grandparents.

The only death was from pulmonary tuberculosis in a male of 73.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the rehousing of tuberculous applicants, five such cases were re-housed during the year.

TABLE (A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	.....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673
1958	446	55	501	440
1959	478	14	492	532

TABLE (B) NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065
1957	96	1587	2189	1943	5815	535	1155
1958	125	1607	2033	2009	5774	628	1207
1959	155	1653	1753	1643	5204	767	1595

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
1951-55	36.6	4.6	5.2	0.4
1956	26	5	2	—
1957	30	3	2	—
1958	16	2	4	2
1959	22	4	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1959

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	13	5	1	1	1	-	-	-

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1959 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.											Wards.						
				0—1	1—2	2—8	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	19	10	9	—	—	1	—	1	13	2	1	—	1	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	297	140	157	7	23	30	29	45	155	6	2	—	—	—	11	18	11	45	7	110	95
Pneumonia	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	1	2	1	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Whooping Cough	11	4	7	2	1	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1940

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever ...	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6	3	6
Diphtheria ...	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	2	3	9
Pneumonia ...	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3	15	6
Puerperal Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21	15	24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	5
(a) Measles ...	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47	456	158	367	312	297
(a) Whooping Cough ...	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139	18	9	11
Dysentery ...	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-	-	19
Food Poisoning ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	3

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eastleigh

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1959, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and Food Hygiene.

A feature of the year under review was the large increase in the number of complaints received regarding infestation by rats and mice, which jumped from one hundred and ninety-two in 1958 to three hundred and thirty-six in 1959, an increase of one hundred and forty-four. The majority of these complaints, one hundred and thirty, were received from residents in Chandler's Ford, where large tracts of woodland are being converted into building sites and the fauna disturbed. Curiously enough, a further sixty complaints were received from Bishopstoke, where large housing estates have recently been built, but in the old part of the town, which was badly infested until a few years ago, only six complaints were received and appears to be comparatively free from rats.

Wasps, hornets and ants were also responsible for causing a fair amount of work in the department during the same period, the number of complaints relating to insect pests increasing from sixty-six in 1958 to one hundred and sixty-three in 1959, an increase of ninety-seven. Fortunately this increase in insectile activity did not appear to extend to the bug and flea population of the Borough, the number of complaints received being precisely the same in both years, i.e. one in respect of the former and three in respect of the latter.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1959 was 445 as compared with 375 in 1958. The number of houses inspected and recorded under the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations was 143, which was an increase of 2 on the number inspected in the previous year. The fifth year programme in the Council's Five Year Slum Clearance Programme was completed during the year under review with the making of Demolition Orders in respect of the Stoke Common Road Clearance Area.

Further action was also taken under the Rent Act, 1957, and Improvement Grants were made under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 14th June, 1959. Further details of the Housing Work carried out are contained in Section V of the Report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1959 was 53,478, which was a decrease of 6,049 compared with last year's figure of 59,527. A full report upon the Food Hygiene Services is included in Section VI of this Report.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

a) Water

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1959 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.
All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

- Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.
- Wells in the chalk at Twyford.
- River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :

- Otterbourne Reservoir.
- Twyford Reservoir.
- Yew Hill Reservoir.

Bacteriological Analyses

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1959	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply	79	77	2	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	79	78	1	Nil
River Itchen Supply	79	74	5	Nil

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains at 31/12/59 is (a) 10,979 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in August, 1959.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	271	228	218
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	1.5	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	0.040	0.077	0.111
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.005	0.005	0.031
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.5	3.5	2.25
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	162	126	117
Permanent	44	37	41
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.13	0.04	0.29
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	180	136	128.5
Free Chlorine	* 0.3	* 0.3	* 0.3
Reaction, pH	7.5	7.9	7.9
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	76	60	58
Magnesium, as Mg	3.8	3.4	3.1
Carbonate, as CO ₃	108	8.2	77
Sulphate, as SO ₄	7.1	6.7	12.5
Nitrate, as NO ₃	19.9	15.5	10.0
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(a) Water Supply

All inhabited houses within the Borough are provided with a supply of main water.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" Systems, the centre, or older part, of the town being served by the former, the outer, or newer part, of the town being served by the latter system, with the exception of parts of Chandler's Ford where the whole of the surface water is discharged into the foul water sewers.

Cesspool drainage is still used in some small areas at "Stoke Common," "Boyatt," and "Chandler's Ford," but extensions of the sewerage system in these areas during the past five years have enabled the number of houses formerly connected to cesspools to be decreased by about fifty, leaving approximately a further hundred still to be dealt with.

Further consideration of the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works Extension Scheme occupied the Council's attention during the year, when detailed plans of Stage II of the proposals were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

During the year under review, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :

Drains inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Drains tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
F.A.I. fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Interceptor provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Benching or fenders to gullies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
New covers fitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

(c) Closet Accommodation

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying and unsewered areas where there are 62 houses still using the conservancy system. Thirty-five of these houses are in the "Stoke Common" area, twelve are farm houses or farm cottages, and thirteen are premises within 100 feet of recent sewer extensions. The remaining two are houses bought by the Council with adjoining land.

During recent years fifty-one houses formerly using the conservancy system have been converted to the water carriage system, twenty-six have been demolished, fifteen have been recently vacated for demolition under "Clearance Area" procedure and a further ten are to be considered for demolition.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the department during the year :

New waterclosets provided complete	.....	.....	19
New watercloset basins provided	.....	.....	11
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	6
W.C. compartments rebuilt	.....	.....	4
W.C. compartments repaired	.....	.....	19
W.C. compartments cleansed	.....	.....	12

(d) Public Cleansing

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked-out sand pit at Fair Oak and a worked-out gravel pit at Hiltingbury, where tipping has been carried out since November, 1958.

The face of the tips are treated during the summer months to prevent, as far as possible, nuisance from flies and crickets and the Assistant Rodent Officer treated each tip periodically to prevent infestation by rats.

Eight complaints in respect of the Fair Oak tip were received during the year regarding the tipping of offal from a local slaughterhouse, fly infestation and uncovered refuse. These matters were taken up with the Borough Engineer, the Officer responsible for refuse disposal, when the tipping of offal was discontinued, the type of tip dressing was changed and steps were taken to ensure the refuse was covered with a sufficient depth of soil.

The task of keeping the tip faces properly covered is difficult as unauthorised persons enter the tip, after the staff have left, for the purpose of totting and when sorting the material deposited they disturb the surface. The police have been very helpful in preventing this practice and nine persons were prosecuted during the year for sorting and disturbing the tips.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

(e) Sanitary Insepction of the Area

During the year 1959, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of :

Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Water Sampling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Closet Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Pet Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Offensive Accumulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

Schools	5
Swimming Pools	18
Theatres and places of public entertainment	3
Shops	84
Second-hand Stores	1
Factories with Mechanical Power	60
Factories without Mechanical Power	3
Other premises under the Act	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	110
Rivers and Streams	10
Insect Pests	155
Verminous Premises	9
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	3
Overcrowding	7
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	258
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	252
Infectious Diseases	174
Clean Air Act	2
Smoke Observations	35
Petroleum Stores	93
Carbide of Calcium Stores	3
Rats and Mice Destruction	5307
Interviews	439
Miscellaneous	88
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	7,611
	<hr/>

(f) Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served	116
No. of Informal Notices complied with	100
No. of Statutory Notices served	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	9

(g) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	7
Choked or defective drains	78
General housing defects	49
Dampness	18
Overcrowding	7
Premises infested with vermin	3
Dirty premises	1
Premises infested with rats or mice	336
Insect pests	163
Keeping of animals	9
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	13
Smoke nuisances	4
Refuse Tips	8
Miscellaneous	23
	<hr/>
	717
	<hr/>

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1959 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

(i)	As a result of informal action	.....	.....	2,464
(ii)	As a result of statutory action	.....	.....	531
				<u>2,995</u>

(i) Factories

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :

1. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities - -	11	3	1	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority -	143	60	3	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) - -	13	-	-	-
Total -	167	63	4	-

2. Defects found in Factories and Other Premises

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act					
(Not including offences relating to Outwork.	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-	-

3. OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	-	-	-	-

(j) **Shops**

During 1959, eighty-four visits were paid to shops, no informal notices were served and none complied with.

(k) **Smoke Abatement**

The number of premises within the Borough, other than small shops and domestic premises, which are affected by the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, is about forty, including Schools, Sanatoria and Offices.

Of this number, twenty-two are Industrial premises, nine of which burn raw coal and six which use incineration plant. All these plants have been visited, and records of the types of plant used and processes carried on have been compiled.

New plant, or improvements to existing plant, have been installed at five of the nine premises burning raw coal, three of the firms have had their Boilerhouse Staff trained by N.I.F.E., and two are controlled under "The Alkali Act." Six temporary exemptions under the provisions of Section 2 of the Clean Air Act were granted during the year in respect of Railway plant, which number is required to be reduced annually by removal or renewal of the plant.

Four complaints regarding smoke nuisances were received during the year. Two were in respect of grit from a factory chimney, one related to smoke from a railway engine and the fourth arose from the burning of rubber waste in a contractor's yard. All the complaints were investigated and appropriate advice was given.

(1) **Rats and Mice**

There was no change in the system of destroying rats and mice in the Borough which was commenced in 1944 under the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and continues under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Active co-operation was maintained with the Railway Authorities who use the Local Authority service to keep their premises as free as possible from rat infestation and fifteen treatments were given to various sections of railway premises during the year.

Under the Agreement made with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1957, the Eastleigh Airport was periodically surveyed and five treatments were given.

The three Hospitals in the Borough were surveyed and treated quarterly during the same period and the degree of infestation at each place is at a minimum. Other premises receiving similar treatment were the two large Timber Yards in the Borough and a School.

One complaint was received from the shopping centre in respect of mice. The premises were treated and no further complaint was received.

All Council Properties were inspected during the year and treated as required, the following being the number of times each property received a treatment :

Council Tip, Fair Oak	Five times for rats
Council Tip, Hiltisbury	Three times for rats
Chickenhall Sewage Works	Four times for rats
Oakmount Road Sewage Works	Three times for rats
Shakespeare Road Depot	Once for rats
Fleming Park Pavilion	Once for mice

No test baiting of sewers was carried out during the year in accordance with the Ministry's instruction, the next test baiting being due in April, 1960.

Invitations to attend Meetings of the Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee to be held at Fareham on the 16th January, 1959, and 10th July, 1959, were received from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, and representatives from the Borough were present.

Three hundred and thirty-six complaints regarding rat or mice infestation were received during the year 1959. Of this number, 130 were received from Chandler's Ford, 60 from Bishopstoke and 11 from Allbrook. Only 6 were received from the old part of the town and four of these were in respect of mice.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under review is as follows :

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	336
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1,120
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	896
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	809
(e) Number of premises treated for mice	87
(f) Number of visits made for this purpose	5,307

(m) Camping Sites

Four applications to erect, station and use movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Three of these applications were for the renewal of existing licences, two of which were granted for a further period of twelve months, the third being granted for a further period of six months. The fourth application was in respect of a caravan formerly used on the site named in the application and a licence was granted for the caravan to be used for a period of twelve months. At the end of the year the use of one of these caravans had been discontinued and another had been moved out of the district.

Six applications for planning permission to use land as caravan sites were considered by the Borough Development Sub-Committee during the same period. Three were for the retention of existing sites, two of which were renewed for a period of twelve months and one for a period of five years. Two of the remaining three applications were in respect of new sites, one of which was granted for a period of twelve

months, the other being refused. The sixth application was for the extension of an existing permission from five years to ten years which was refused.

One case of unauthorised use of land as a site for a caravan dwelling was dealt with during the early part of the year when the person responsible for permitting the vehicle to be stationed on the site was communicated with and the caravan was removed.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-1959, was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64
1954	17	69
1955	15	69
1956	9	66
1957	16	76
1958	12	69
1959	10	71

(n) **Bathing Pools**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The pool is of some 200,000 gallon capacity, providing in its length a water depth of from 3 to 7 feet. The pool is filled with main chlorinated water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.

Chlorination is maintained by hand application, but plans and specifications are being prepared for the installation of a filtration plant at an estimated cost of six thousand pounds.

Control is effected through estimation of the chlorine content of the water conducted by the Pool Attendant at least three times daily and bacteriological examinations have proved satisfactory.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli General Sports Ground.

(o) **Offensive Trades**

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :

Blood Drying	Rag and Bone Dealing
Fat Extracting	

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

(p) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(q) Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(r) Rag Flock

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(s) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year 59 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 133,551 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

SECTION V

HOUSING

Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Total
(1) By the Local Authority :—	
(a) New permanent houses	152
(b) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	293

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	244
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1744
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	143
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1212
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	88

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	114
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1959	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By occupiers	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1959	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 24 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	3
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	4

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the parts of buildings or underground rooms having been rendered fit	Ni

4. Housing Act, 1957—Part IV :

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	11
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	4
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(5) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs

Sixty-seven complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during 1959. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and 101 informal notices were served during the year under review. In no case was it found necessary to resort to formal action, but work in default of the owners was executed by the Council in respect of two statutory notices issued during the previous year.

A summary of the housing repairs and improvements carried out during 1959 is as follows :

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed	107	12
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	61	6
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	80	19
External walls repaired or renewed	110	24
Window and door arches repaired	18	13
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	71	13
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	2	1
Wall cavities cleaned out	39	3
Rendering to external walls	9	6
Permanent ventilation provided	3	7
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided	36	1
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	20	7
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	19	3
Refuse receptacle provided	1	5
Fuel store provided	5	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	194	48
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	140	30
Waterproofing of internal walls	46	4
Wall plaster repaired	213	40
Walls cleansed and redecorated	144	30
Floors repaired or renewed	88	24
Windows repaired or renewed	168	50
Window fasteners renewed	29	8
Sashcords renewed	130	44
Doors repaired or renewed	98	12
Door frames repaired or renewed	72	3
Door furniture renewed	47	23
Firegrates /ranges provided or renewed	47	13
Hearths repaired or renewed	45	10
Stairs repaired or renewed	3	—
Handrails provided to staircase	6	—
Ventilated food-store provided	7	4
Food-store repaired or improved	13	1
Washing copper repaired or renewed	1	—
Bathing accommodation provided	22	4
Washing accommodation provided	7	—
Water service repaired or renewed	4	1
Water supply provided	1	—
Hot water supply provided	17	4
New sink provided	27	5
New sink waste and trap provided	23	5
Artificial lighting provided	6	8
	2179	492

Certificates of Disrepair

During the year under review some fifty-three visits were made by the staff in carrying out duties under the Rent Act, 1957, the summary of which is shown below :

Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	5
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	5
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	3
(b) In respect of all defects	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	4
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	2

Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	11
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	3
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	3
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	10

Improvement Grants

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 14th June, 1959, set up a new system of Standard Grants to supplement the system of improvement grants formerly paid under the Housing Act, 1949.

Thirty-seven applications for Standard Grant were received during the year under review, of which thirty-four were granted, two were refused and one was changed to an application for a discretionary grant. One of the refusals was on the grounds that the property was already provided with the five standard amenities and the second because the Council were not satisfied that the dwelling was likely to remain in such a condition as not to be unfit in all respects for human habitation for a period of fifteen years.

During the same period fifteen applications for discretionary grant were approved.

Slum Clearance

Spring Lane and Portal Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

On the 11th September, 1958, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an Official Representation in respect of nineteen houses in Spring Lane, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and one house in Portal Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Houses Sub-Committee on the 8th October, 1958, following which the Council resolved that the three houses numbered 17, 19 and 21 Spring Lane be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh Spring Lane No. 1 Clearance Area, 1958" and that the houses numbered 25-55 (inclusive), Spring Lane and No. 1 Portal Road be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh Spring Lane No. 2 Clearance Area, 1958."

It was further decided that a Compulsory Purchase Order be made under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957, for the acquisition of the premises included in the Spring Lane Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas and for the acquisition of the premises known as No. 23 Spring Lane, which adjoins the Clearance Areas and the acquisition of which is reasonably necessary for the satisfactory development or use of the cleared area.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 5th December, 1958, and on the 29th December, 1958, a copy of the Compulsory Purchase Order was forwarded to the Ministry for confirmation.

The hearing of the objections was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Eastleigh, on Thursday, the 12th March, 1959, at 10.30 a.m., following which the Ministry Inspector visited the area and inspected the houses.

The Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed by the Minister without modification on the 25th June, 1959, and the rehousing of the occupants commenced on the 19th October, 1959.

Stoke Common Road Slum Clearance Area

On the 12th November, 1959, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an Official Representation in respect of fifteen houses in Stoke Common Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The Town Clerk stated that the fourteen dwelling-houses numbered 3-13 (inclusive) and 71-85 (inclusive) Stoke Common Road were owned by the Borough Council under their powers contained in Part V of the Housing Act, 1957, when the Public Health Committee agreed to recommend the Housing Committee to demolish these houses, this resolution being confirmed by the Council on the 26th November, 1959.

The Council's decision was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 19th December, 1959, and on the 31st December, 1959, the Minister replied stating that he did not propose to have the fourteen dwellings inspected, being content to rely on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and the resolution that the houses be demolished.

The fifteenth house, No. 6, Stoke Common Road, was dealt with under the provisions of Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Verminous Premises and Articles

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :

Houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	522
Houses found to be verminous	.....	.....	4
Rooms sprayed for vermin	.....	.....	16

Of the four houses found to be verminous, one was infested with bugs and three with fleas.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide, the house infested with bugs requiring two treatments. Of the houses infested with fleas, one required two treatments and the other two required one treatment only.

SECTION VI

FOOD HYGIENE

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

(A) MILK

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, are responsible for the issue of Licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise Milk, but in 1950 the County Council delegated its powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed by two large dairies, in both cases by the "High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation" method.

In one case, the milk is processed and bottled at the firm's main Southampton premises, the Eastleigh dairy serving as a storage and distribution depot. Milk is also sterilised and bottled at the Eastleigh premises for wide distribution including a considerable shipping trade.

The second of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurisation dairies in the Borough was, until the end of September, a "Federal" Dairy at which milk was processed and bottled for retail distribution by local Co-operative Societies in Eastleigh and Winchester.

This dairy has now reverted to the role of "Milk Distribution Depot," all processing plant having been removed from the premises. Milk is pasteurised at a large Co-operative Society's plant in the Portsmouth area and is conveyed daily to the Eastleigh Depot for retail sale.

A third dairy, situated in Chandler's Ford, processes, bottles and retails milk pasteurised by the "Holder" method.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough is farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk, distributed by two of the dairies from two farm sources only.

(2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various milk Regulations :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :	
Dairies registered	3
Distributors registered	30
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :	
Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	16
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :	
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	2
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	24
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	18

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*

During the year one hundred and seven samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and all were satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Thirty-seven samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk*

Dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but the consumption of raw designated milk is now considerably diminished, the bulk of the milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds being consigned to the dairies in bulk for pasteurisation. The primary responsibility for the standard of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. During the year, two samples of farm bottled raw milk were taken and both complied with the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants*

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :			
Not more than 600 .....	.....	.....	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000 .....	.....	.....	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000 .....	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory

Ninety bottles were examined and of these sixty-six were reported as "Satisfactory," six as "Fairly Satisfactory" and eighteen as "Unsatisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Ten samples of detergent and fourteen samples of rinse water were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply.

It may be recalled that at the time of the writing of my Report for the year 1958, trouble was being experienced with a Rotary Bottle Washing Machine, to the extent that hand sterilisation of bottles subsequent to mechanical washing was resorted to with satisfactory results. This was an emergency measure pending tests on the machine and on various chemical detergent sterilisers. In order to make a true assessment of the machine's efficiency, bottles were taken for test prior to hand sterilisation. It will be noted that from these tests, eighteen bottles were recorded as "Unsatisfactory." Eventually, the fault in the washing machine was traced and remedied and subsequent analyses of bottles have proved satisfactory.

(e) Dairy Festival

The Public Health Department were invited by the organizers of the Dairy Festival to present a display stand at the Exhibition held on the Recreation Ground from the 17th—20th June, 1959.

The display, demonstrating the activities of the Local Authority's Officers in the control of the production, processing, storage, distribution and sale of a safe milk supply, appeared to evoke considerable interest on the part of the public, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the collaboration of the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, in the mounting of the demonstration.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Slaughter Houses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughter-house Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughter-house in the Borough during the year namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's Factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

During the year, extensions to the refrigerated stores have been carried out, and a "Cryovac" plant is now in operation for the vacuum pre-packing of bacon joints, sliced bacon, cheese and hams.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.	693
No. of carcasses examined :	
Bulls	Nil
Bullocks	Nil
Cows	Nil
Heifers	Nil
Calves	Nil
Sheep	—
Pigs	53,478
Horses	—
	53,478

On the 1st January, 1959, there came into force the Slaughter-houses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. Close liason has been maintained with the Slaughterhouses Licensing Authority—the Wessex Slaughter-house Board—to ensure the due observance of the Regulations.

(2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment, and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the same Act. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1959 :—

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	87
Fishmongers and poulterers - -	27
Grocers - - - - -	150
Greengrocers and fruiterers - -	49
Bakehouses - - - - -	49
Dairies and milkshops - - - -	97
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	141
Food preparing premises - - - -	53
Restaurants - - - - -	65
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts -	7
Shops, stalls and other premises -	146
Sampling visits - - - - -	150
Licensed Premises - - - - -	12
Miscellaneous visits - - - - -	70
Total -	1,103

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, twelve informal notices were served, and during the year twelve notices were complied with. Compliance with the notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works. In addition, it should be noted that considerable additional repair and reconditioning work was carried out as a result of verbal request and persuasion.

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Benches, etc., cleansed	1	—
Accumulations removed	1	—
Structural repairs carried out	4	—
Notices displayed	1	—
Drainage repaired or renewed	1	—
Separate accommodation provided	1	—
Wash-hand basins provided	6	—
Sinks provided	6	—
Water supply provided	3	—
Hot water supply provided	6	—
Soap provided	3	—
Nail brushes provided	3	—
Drying facilities provided	3	—
Clothing accommodation provided	5	—
First aid outfit provided	2	—
Floors repaired	1	—
Walls repaired	6	—
Walls cleansed	6	—
Cleansed and limewashed	3	—
Ceilings repaired	9	—
Ceilings cleansed	9	—
Ventilation improved	1	—
Doors repaired	1	—
Windows repaired	1	—
Premises repainted	3	—
Miscellaneous items	15	—
	101	—

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and eighty-two such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered fourteen. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	5	792	5	792
Heads - - -	-	-	657	7,401	657	7,401
Collars - - -	-	-	34	76	34	76
Plucks - - -	-	-	7	45	7	45
Whole Inwards -	-	-	630	7,087	630	7,087
Skirts - - -	-	-	10	10	10	10
Kidneys - -	-	-	10	3	10	3
Totals -	-	-	1,353	15,414	1,353	15,414

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS - PIGS

Diseases	Whole Carcases		Part Carcases		Heads and/or Callars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Livers		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-Peritoneal Fat		Totals	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses	-	-	144	1,288	94	641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	394	418	2,323
Arthritis	-	-	33	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	258
Bruised	1	98	141	1,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	1,610
Congestion and/or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractures with Com-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plications	-	-	15	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	252
Gangrenous Pneu-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
monia	1	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	97
Ill-Bled and Fevered	36	5,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	5,034
Inflammation	-	-	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	88	43	122
Jaundice	2	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	277
Oedema	3	254	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	258
Pathological Emaci-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ation	18	1,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1,712
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia	21	2,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyelonephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septic Pericarditis	1	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	295
Septicæmia	6	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	459
Swine Erysipelas	5	388	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	408
	95	11,355	338	3,368	94	641	190	190	4,688	30,472	7,824	9,744	42	168	877	9,866	2,696	4,849	2,957	739	261	588	20,062	71,980

TABLE III. CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	53,478	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	53,478	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	95	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	13,314	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	25.1 %	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	5	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	1,170	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	2.2 %	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description	Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
English Beef - - -	Bone-taint - - -	76
Imported Beef - - -	do. - - -	57
1 packet Prunes - - -	Candied - - -	1
3 cartons Marzipan - - -	Contaminated - - -	84
36 packets Biscuits - - -	Damaged - - -	18
2 jars Cream - - -	do. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 jars Pickle - - -	do. - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
3 bottles Sauce - - -	do. - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
1 jar Jam - - -	do. - - -	1
1 jar Breakfast Spread - - -	do. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins Coffee - - -	Damp and Solidified - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
English Beef - - -	Decomposition - - -	90
Imported Beef - - -	do. - - -	50
Imported Lamb - - -	do. - - -	119
Imported Bacon - - -	do. - - -	2
40 tins Imported Whole Egg - - -	do. - - -	1,338
8 tins Imported Egg White - - -	do. - - -	176
2 tins Egg Albumen - - -	do. - - -	66
Pigs' Plucks - - -	do. - - -	23
Sausages - - -	do. - - -	39
Ham - - -	do. - - -	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Fish - - -	do. - - -	42
25 cases Currants - - -	do. - - -	1,250
Chitterlings - - -	do. - - -	56
Black Puddings - - -	do. - - -	180
24 Escallops - - -	do. - - -	8
2 jars Fruit Salad Jelly - - -	do. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 Lambs' Carcases - - -	Excessive Mould - - -	72
1 packet Prunes - - -	Fermented - - -	1
Pigs' Tongues - - -	Mould Growth - - -	8
Cheese - - -	Mouldy - - -	$15\frac{1}{2}$
13 packets Cheese Spread - - -	do. - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1 carton Almonds - - -	do. - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
240 boxes Dates - - -	do. - - -	135
2 jars Jam or Marmalade - - -	do. - - -	2
4 packets Beef Suet - - -	do. - - -	2
2 cases Desiccated Cocoanut - - -	Rancid - - -	260
1 jar Salad Cream - - -	Sour - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
578 tins Imported Canned Meat - - -	Unsound or Unwholesome - - -	$2,712\frac{3}{4}$
69 tins Fish - - -	do. - - -	$43\frac{3}{4}$
339 tins Vegetables - - -	do. - - -	$482\frac{1}{2}$
1,271 tins Fruit - - -	do. - - -	4,335
34 tins Soup - - -	do. - - -	$27\frac{3}{4}$
6 tins Condensed Milk - - -	do. - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$
21 tins Evaporated Milk - - -	do. - - -	16
6 tins Cream - - -	do. - - -	2
3 tins Milk Pudding - - -	do. - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins Syrup - - -	do. - - -	6
15 tins Jam or Marmalade - - -	do. - - -	29
2 tins Tomato Juice - - -	do. - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
10 Miscellaneous Items - - -	do. - - -	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Total Weight -		$11,857\frac{1}{2}$

(4) Meat Marking

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	5
For sale only of ice-cream	107
For storage only of ice-cream	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	43
	<hr/> 156 <hr/>

The above figures show an increase of two in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only two of the premises registered for manufacture is ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

As a result of the coming into force of the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, action was in progress at the time of my last Report in relation to the employment of homeworkers by the Proprietors of the Pickle Factory in the Borough.

The Regulations require that domestic premises on which onions are peeled should be registered as "food preparation rooms" under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The registration of such premises is made subject to the maintenance of due standards of structure, equipment and personal behaviour. As regards structure and equipment, it was found that the majority of domestic premises concerned fell short of the required standards, and in many cases were not capable of being made so fit without a certain degree of financial hardship to the outworkers.

Certain suggestions were made to the Proprietors with a view to the establishment of a system whereby they undertook the installation of necessary equipment in home-workers' houses on an "easy repayment" basis. However, although it was felt that the suggested system was quite workable, the scheme was not proceeded with, and the Proprietors ceased operation of the Factory in January, 1959, and the premises are now used for another purpose.

(7) Ice-Cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows :—

WITHIN DISTRICT

Number of Manufacturers 1					Percentage
Number Taken	Provisional Grading				
	1	2	3	4	
34	19	8	5	2	Grade 1— 55.9
					Grade 2— 23.5
					Grade 3— 14.7
					Grade 4— 5.9

79.4

} 79.4

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

Number of Manufacturers 6					Percentage		
Number Taken	Provisional Grading						
	1	2	3	4			
11	11	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— -- Grade 3— — Grade 4— —	} 100.0	
8	7	1	—	—	Grade 1— 87.5 Grade 2— 12.5 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —		
8	7	1	--	—	Grade 1— 87.5 Grade 2— 12.5 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —		} 100.0
3	3	—	--	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —		
2	2	—	--	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —	} 100.0	
1	1	—	--	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —		

} 100.0

} 100.0

} 100.0

} 100.0

} 100.0

} 100.0

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

It is to be deplored that, despite a general improvement in the results shown for ice-cream sampled from the principal Eastleigh manufacturer, there are still two Grade 4 samples on the year's record.

Certain items of old and inefficient equipment in the Factory in question have now been replaced, and the structure and general layout have been considerably improved. During the year, the attention of your Officers was focussed particularly on the distribution vans, the sales equipment, and the personal hygiene of salesmen. A fair measure of success resulted, and such vans as were judged to be outworn and incapable of hygienic operation, have now been taken off the road and have been replaced.

